

DIAZ WILL RESIGN THE PRESIDENCY

Issues Manifesto Declaring His Intention When Peace is Restored in Mexico

RESERVES RIGHT TO BE THE JUDGE

His Retirement Will Come When He Feels Assured That Such Action Will Not be Followed by Anarchy—Madero Stops Movement of Troops Upon Hearing the News—Diaz Continuously in Office Since 1884.

Mexico City, May 7.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz tonight issued a manifesto to the people of Mexico declaring his intention to resign the presidency as soon as peace is restored. In this manner the president has virtually acceded to the demands of Francisco I. Madero, his immediate resignation would doubtless precipitate anarchy throughout the country, while if his retirement was fixed for a future date the government would not have sufficient stability to assure the return of normal conditions pending the selection of a new executive.

The President's Qualification.

As to when peace is actually restored, General Diaz reserves the right to be the judge. In the words of the manifesto, it will be "when, according to the dictates of my conscience, I am

To Serve Best Interests of Country. The president declares that his decision to resign is not a personal one. His resignation at this time is not due to a "fatigue" or love of power, because, as he points out, he has been in the White House, accompanied as it is by tremendous responsibilities and worry. He

Will Not Resign Under Compulsion.
The president makes it clear that he does not propose to abandon the presidency while his country is at war and that he will not do so at any time under compulsion.

Will Be Made Public Today.

President Diaz's manifesto will be made public tomorrow morning, but it will not be sent officially to Judge Canabaja for formal transmission to Dr. Vasquez Gomez. The promise of the

chief demand. Officials and civilians in the capital believe that Madero will not quibble over the method and if

by private individuals, and that it will be regarded as entirely satisfactory by them is taken for granted. At a cabinet meeting this afternoon, General Dine announced to his ministers his sincere in his desire to end the war, he will at once order the cessation of hostilities.

It is no longer denied that a great many of the revolutionists in all parts of the republic are acting either openly or indirectly in the interests of Madero and it is a fact well established that numerous bands, supported by the army, have been active during the past week signified a desire for peace, but only in accordance with the Mexican revolution which is the desire of these bands have announced they would continue the rebellion without stop. Mexico City, March 10.

Mexican City Cheered by News.

Few in Mexico knew of the results of the cabinet meeting until the news was published in extras tonight. The citizens of the capital spent Sunday in

they, said that they were not going to follow the lawyer's career. While thus engaged, the invasion of Mexico by the American troops was announced, and many of the other fellow students, offered his services to the governor of the state of Oaxaca, and he was appointed a patrol officer, but did not require the students to go into the battlefield.

Served in Revolution Against Santa

Diaz served in the revolt against Santa Anna, and supported Juarez in his war of reform, which began in 1885 and ended in 1888. At the age of 29 he was a general of brigade, and fought the French when Napoleon III. tried to place Maximilian on the Mex-

El Paso, Tex., May 7.—General Madero announced late tonight that he would agree to another armistice du-

First Elected President in 1977.
Diaz was regularly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1977. He was succeeded at the end of his term by Gen. Manuel Gonzales. His administration was marked by the abrogation of the law against presidential re-election and by his election as president for the second time. There has been no other president in the country since.

last summer the opposition to him never attained serious proportions. He was elected president for the eighth time, June 26, 1910.

Has Three Children.

President Diaz's first wife, a daughter of Dr. Ortega Reyes, died during

N. married Carmen Romero Rubio, daughter of Manuel Romero Rubio, a noted lawyer and statesman. He has no

Attack on Juarez Abandoned. General Madros in a manifesto to army today cited the Douglas A. MacArthur's statement that the taking of Juarez might be an immediate military advantage it would bring about without any loss of life, "which has always given us proof of his friendship" and with whom an emotional conflict would be possible.

Taft Learns of Developments.
Washington, May 7.—President Taft and official Washington generally quickly learned of the sudden change in the Mexican situation, namely, the announcement by President Diaz that he would resign in the interest of peace and the previous order by Francisco

Diaz Calls Attention to Reforms. Proferring the declaration of his willingness to resign, the president discussed the political and economic conditions in the country and the efforts that have been made by the government to establish peace and order. He pointed out that the country has been reeling already many in the direction of adopting the anti-re-election law and the new electoral system.

The electoral laws and the judicial process are being studied.

To Conform to Public Demands.

He shows further that the government in its efforts to conform to the demand of the public so far as it is wise and for the best interests of the country. Events leading to the outbreak of new disturbances have been taken up and it is indicated that the

government is disposed to take into consideration proposals the revolutionists have to make.

Immediate Resignation Would Cause Anarchy.

Regarding the point upon which the rupture of negotiations occurred, the manifesto declares that "this compliance with the demands of the revolutionaries could not be maintained."